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USSR Report

ENERGY

No. 93



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ENERGY CONSERVATION

KAZAKH PEOPLE'S CONTROLLERS AID MANGYSHLAK ENERGY CONSERVATION

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 25 September 1981 carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article by A. Atshybaev, chairman of the People's Control Committee for Mangyshlaksкая Oblast, on the work of people's control organs in his oblast. He notes that people's control organs are, under party leadership, helping resolve economic problems by devoting attention to strengthening the state system, increasing the economic profitability of social production and discovering and putting into use production resources. (He recalls in this regard that there are now 878 control groups and 82 watches with more than 10,000 activists, 70 percent of them party or Komsomol members, now active in Mangyshlaksкая Oblast.) The remainder of the article focuses on the intervention of these groups to conserve energy in many areas of the oblast's economy.

9857

CSO: 1832/1021

FUELS

USSR COAL MINISTER CRITICIZES LAGGING MINES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Yu. Razgulyayev, Karaganda, with comment by USSR minister of the coal industry B. F. Bratchenko: "Innovators Are Showing the Way — How We Fulfill Our Obligations"]

[Text] The Mine imeni 50-Letiya Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii of the Karagandaugol' [Karaganda Coal] Production Association has worked consistently for a long time. After successfully completing the 10th Five-Year Plan, again this year the miners shipped tens of thousands of tons of coal beyond the plan to customers. It was at this very mine that the collective of Section No 10, which is headed by V. Belyayevskiy and was the first in the basin to fulfill its socialist obligations, extracted 500,000 tons of coal from one working face. The next after them to conquer the half-million barrier was the Komsomol-youth section headed by A. Nikolayev.

The mine workers of Karaganda are among the leaders in competition in the sector.

[Report by Yu. Razgulyayev]

"We have introduced clearcut organization of labor and rigorous engineering calculations," mine director V. Lazarev reported.

This means a great deal. Take the problem of transportation, for example. The plan for the mine envisioned hauling in electric carts. But the efficiency of the tracks was low. Batteries would run down, the engineer would become sick, or the engine would break down — and the rhythm of the extraction brigades would be disrupted. A decision was made to set up conveyor transportation in V. Belyayevskiy's section. This required additional excavation and a considerable amount of installation work. But now the section does not lose a minute because of transportation problems.

Before the section was transferred to a new working face the composition of all the extraction brigades was reviewed. Experienced miners and communists were put in charge of them.

At some mines they believe that emergency shutdowns are inevitable. But in August in V. Belyayevskiy's section, for example, not a single unit was ever stopped because of breakdowns.

"There are no special secrets here," explained electrician V. Shapovalov. "The whole thing is to increase accountability. Repair now is not impersonal. If the belt conveyor stops, for example, a specific person is responsible. If necessary, of course, any one of us will help out a comrade. But if an accident occurs, you answer for it personally!"

Let me emphasize that the mine geological conditions here are much worse than at other mines. But careful preparation of the faces and precisely organized installation and removal of the mining complexes help the collective keep losses at a minimum.

"We understand," says secretary of the party committee G. Onopriyenko, "that we have by no means put all reserves to use. There is still a large gap between the collectives that extract 500,000 tons and the rest. Violations of labor and industrial discipline have not been completely eliminated. There are also 'external' factors. In one case our best brigades were idle for 10 days because the repair plants for power and mining equipment did not restore the combine for the new face in time."

The largest mine in the Karaganda coal basin works in difficult conditions. But a concern for future prospects and a high sense of responsibility help the mine workers overcome difficulties and fulfill their stepped-up assignments successfully.

[Comment by USSR Minister of the Coal Industry B. F. Bratchenko on the above report]

The Karaganda Mine imeni 50-Letiya Oktyabr'skoy Revolyutsii is one of the best, not only in the basin but also in the sector. The leading sections there have reached a level of monthly labor productivity per worker that is four times the average in the sector.

Their success was predetermined by vigorous implementation of the know-how of the brigades that extract at least 1,000 tons of coal a day from each fully mechanized face. All the faces at the enterprise work with this high load.

Sector-wide there are more than 400 brigades and sections that have switched to the "thousand ton a day" system, and they produce almost half of the coal mined by underground methods. Their know-how helps overcome worsening mine geological conditions and achieve high return on labor.

We have introduced annual planning for the implementation of progressive practices. The plans are reviewed and ratified by the ministry board of directors and the presidium of the Central Committee of the sectorial trade union. One of the most effective ways to disseminate the achievements of the innovators is to conduct schools of progressive know-how on the level of a few mines, the

republics, and the all-Union level. Thus, more than 70 brigades and sections following the example of the Raspadskaya Mine in the Kuznets basin have already achieved this outstanding result: extracting 1,000 or more tons of coal per month per worker.

At one of the most recent meetings of the board of directors the question of improving the evaluation of results of labor by competing collectives was discussed. Interesting proposals were made by Hero of Socialist Labor A. Akimov, a brigade leader of Velikomostovskaya Mine No 8 of the Ukrzapadugol' [Western Ukrainian Coal] Association of L'vovskaya Oblast.

Will such steps have an impact? Is the potential of progressive know-how being fully used? I think that significant results have been achieved. The number of lagging brigades and sections in the sector is decreasing and more and more miners are reaching the levels of the leaders. Mastering the procedures and techniques of the best workers helps make up for the labor shortage. Finally, progressive know-how promotes better use of the equipment, which is also quite important.

But we do still have a large number of underground and open-cut mines that are behind. Unsatisfactory use of capacities at numerous rebuilt sites is especially alarming. For various reasons more than 40 percent of them produce less fuel than envisioned by plans. The Pervomayskugol' [Pervomaysk Coal], Shakhterskantratskit [Shakhtersk Anthracite], Severokuzbassugol' [Northern Kuznets Basin Coal], and Chelyabinskugol' [Chelyanbinsk Coal] associations are doing especially poorly with incorporating capacities.

Steps to overcome this lag must include training those workers in progressive labor techniques and better methods of organizing production. Where administrations of the ministry and local party and trade union bodies proceed in this way, the situation improves. The Novodonetskaya Mine of the Dobropol'yeugol' [Dobropol'ye Coal] Association can serve as an example. It did not meet its plan for a long time. Earnings fell and worker transience was rising. With the managers of the association and the leaders of the Dobropol'ye city committee of the party, the ministry reviewed the reasons for the enterprise's unsatisfactory work and then, employing the experience of the best collectives, modified the system of preparing the work front. At the same time the mine management was bolstered and help was given with staffing the mining brigades. Things did straighten out.

In another case the Krasnyy Partizan Mine, which had once been a leader, went into a decline. They were 300,000 tons behind for the year. The famous brigade of Hero of Socialist Leader V. Merzenko, which had assumed the obligation of extracting another million tons of coal this year but was still far from this high objective, found itself in a difficult situation. The person at fault was mine director N. Dmitriyenko, who had permitted a whole series of engineering miscalculations. The managers of the Sverdlovantratsit [Sverdlovsk Anthracite] Association did not give the enterprise the necessary help either.

I want to emphasize that only with close contact between economic managers and the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and purposeful work to

intensify people's creative initiative are conditions created for fulfillment of plans and socialist obligations. The Kemerovskaya Oblast party committee, for example, is very helpful in improving the work of coal mining enterprises. It was through their direct assistance that the mines that had once been behind such as the Mine imeni Lenin, Kapital'naya, Shushtalepskaya, Krasnyy Uglekop, Zenkovskaya, Karagalinskaya, and others became leaders. The Karagandinskaya Oblast party committee helped the Karagandaugol' [Karaganda Coal] Association overcome a serious problem.

About 3,000 collectives of brigades, shops, sections, and entire enterprises of the sector have already fulfilled their annual plans and socialist obligations. The decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on raising the wages of coal industry workers, technical re-equipping of the underground mines, and stepping up extraction by open-cut mining were an important mobilizing force directed at a fundamental improvement of affairs in the sector. Responding to party and government concern, the working people of the sector are trying to labor better and do everything necessary to overcome the lag as quickly as possible and provide the national economy with more solid fuel.

11,176

CSO: 1822/86

FUELS

KUZNETS BASIN 1981 PERFORMANCE, 1982 PERSPECTIVES

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by M. Gnusin, chief engineer of the Mine imeni 7 Noyabrya of the Leninskugol' Association, Leninsk-Kuznetskiy: "Miners Striving"]

[Text] In January of last year our collective adopted very high obligations, which were published in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Analyzing the competition to fulfill these obligations today, we will attempt first of all to take account of our omissions.

Although last year as a whole can be considered satisfactory for our collective, we did not fully meet the primary indicator of our obligations. We intended to extract 100,000 tons of coal beyond the plan, but achieved only 90,000 tons. The program for further development of the mine and for construction of residential and social-cultural facilities was basically carried out as planned. We saved 418,000 rubles by economical use of materials and lowering the prime cost of the coal extracted. We spent 4,478 tons of standard fuel less than planned for our own needs.

But there are also points in the socialist obligations which, unfortunately, we did not fulfill at all. This refers above all to reconstruction of the mine. Mining work proper is entirely on schedule. But the situation is much worse with construction work. Our contractors are letting us down. Everywhere you look there are temporary units. There is a fan in every internal shaft and a hoist on every horizon. But we must have one powerful fan and a central substation. This would permit a significant reduction in service personnel and enable us to save considerable capital and better organize the work of both preparatory and face-cutting sections.

We intended to raise all six face-cutting brigades to an output level of 1,000 tons a day. But it did not turn out. The mechanized complex which we were supposed to receive arrived at the mine late. For two months the mine did not fulfill its plan. The working face was prepared, but we had to wait for the complex.

We are assessing our capabilities this year with optimism. There is reason to do so. We have been given a plan of extracting 2,620,000 tons. We already have 2,540,000 tons of reserves prepared for excavation. If we add to this the 200,000 tons of coal which will be received during shaft-cutting and preparatory excavation, we have a work front for the entire year.

It has become a rule among us to keep ahead in preparation of reserves. We have followed it even in the most unfavorable circumstances. So we now have accessible coal reserves for three five-year plans.

We observe the same principle in face preparation. At the present time, for example, the first section is finishing up its current working face. In the new face 60 sections of hydraulic timbering have already been installed. Just 30 more sections must be installed and the face will be ready to go into operation. The second section will not finish its current working face for three months, but its new face is already prepared.

With such future preparations one would expect us to work rhythmically. But because of lagging reconstruction it is difficult to send up an increasing flow of coal. We are taking steps to increase the carrying capacity of the conveyor lines using our own personnel.

I must say that all the plans and designs would have been nothing more than pieces of paper if it had not been for our remarkable people. The brigade of N. Yemel'yanov enjoys well-deserved respect in the collective. It extracted 500,000 tons of coal last year, which is a very good figure. N. Meshkov's brigade has planned this same figure for the present year. We can be sure that this brigade will keep its word. The miners in the collective work well together and have quite high qualifications.

A special word should be said about brigade leader A. Popov, who is well known in the Kuznets basin. He was the leader of an outstanding collective. Then at the request of the mine management he took charge of a brigade which had not fulfilled its plan for 18 months. The section chief assigned him engineer I. Levshenko, a young but already adequately experienced man, and most importantly an innovative man who works hard to achieve the goal. Things did straighten out, and now the brigade is working smoothly.

We have adopted our socialist obligations for the current year. The mine is confidently standing on labor watch in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The plan calls for an increase of 50,000 tons, and we have decided to extract an additional 50,000 tons of coal. We are now waiting for a visit from representatives of the collective of the Kommunist Mine of the Khartsyzsk Oktyabr'ugol' Production Association, our rivals in competition. We will sign an agreement for competition in 1982. We are fully confident that we will meet our obligations.

11,176
CSO: 1822/86

FUELS

COAL MINE PREPARATORY WORKERS LIST 1982 OBLIGATIONS

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "Appeal by Brigade Leaders of Shaft-Cutting Brigades Who Were Delegates to the 13th Congress of the Trade Union of Coal Industry Workers to All Shaft-Cutting Workers and Managers of Shaft-Cutting Sections in the Sector To Celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR in Worthy Fashion"]

[Text] Like all coal miners in the country, we, the representatives of leading collectives of shaft-cutting brigades, accept the paternal concern of the party and government for the life of the miner with deep gratitude. We understand very well that timely development of mining work plays a large part in successful fulfillment of plans for fuel extraction. This gives us, shaft-cutting workers, a special responsibility.

The leaders of socialist competition among shaft-cutting workers are the collectives of 550 high-speed brigades which, employing progressive labor methods and using mining equipment efficiently, did some 120 kilometers of mine excavation beyond the plan in 1981. Fifty brigades achieved an average monthly shaft-cutting rate of 350-500 meters, and 24 of them did 5,000 or more meters of mine excavation in a year. The best results were seen in the brigades headed by L. P. Makhnev in the Donets basin, A. Ya. Khmelev, A. P. Shcherbakov, and P. A. Shelud'ko in the Kuznets basin, I. I. Faber in Karaganda, and K. E. Laydvee and G. I. Fedorov in the shale industry.

At the same time we understand very well that the unsatisfactory work of the coal industry in recent years has been caused to a considerable degree by untimely preparation of working faces because certain brigades did not fulfill their assignments for mine excavation work.

Guided by the historic decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the speech at it by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and supporting the patriotic initiative of the leading extraction sections and brigades of the coal industry to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in worthy fashion, our collectives have adopted the following socialist obligations for 1982:

- a. for the brigades headed by I. P. Kushnarev (Removskaya Mine) and V. P. Sokolov (Mine imeni Chelyuskintsev) in the Donets basin, A. P. Denisov (Ziminka Mine) and P. A. Shelud'ko (Koksovaya Mine) in the Kuznets basin, and M. P. Kurnikov (Severnaya Mine) in Karaganda — complete 3,500 meters and more of mine excavation during the year;
- b. for the brigades headed by N. A. Vovchenko (shaft-cutting administration No 3) and A. D. Dergachev (mine construction administration No 2) in the Donets basin and R. N. Batalov and S. D. Nagornov (Novokuznetsk shaft-cutting administration) in the Kuznets basin — complete 500,000 rubles and more of construction-installation work during the year;
- c. for the brigades headed by M. I. Avdiyenko (Gukovskaya Mine), V. F. Kamenev (Mine imeni Gagarin), and N. Ye. Stepin (Krasnolimanskaya Mine) in the Donets basin, P. K. Donskikh (Zyryanovskaya Mine) and M. A. Kuranov (Sudzhenskaya Mine) in the Kuznets basin, Yu. A. Laptev (Komsomol'skaya Mine) in the Urals, and N. A. Naydenov (Tsentral'naya Mine) in the Pechora basin — insure high-speed excavation work under complex mine geological conditions and exceed established quotas by 15-20 percent.

We obligate ourselves to prepare cutting faces on time and well, to insure high labor productivity, rational use of mining equipment and working time, and economical expenditure of materials and energy, and to give lagging collectives effective help based on the tutoring system and agreements among allied workers.

We call on all shaft-cutting workers, mine foremen, and engineering-technical personnel of preparatory sections at operating mines and mines under construction to become actively involved in socialist competition to increase the pace of mine excavations, prepare cutting faces and new horizons for work on time, strive for a rate of 200-500 meters a month in every mechanized shaft-cutting face, and incorporate 500,000 rubles and more a year for each mine construction brigade.

We call on the machine builders to supply us with modern highly productive shaft-cutting and transportation equipment for various mine geological conditions, to produce an adequate number of spare parts, and to raise the quality and reliability of the equipment.

We appeal to all shaft-cutting workers of the sector to celebrate the 27th Congress of the trade union and the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in worthy fashion and to mark 1982 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole by lofty labor achievements.

FUELS

OILFIELDS STIMULATE BACKWOODS PROSPERITY

Alma-Ata SOTSIALISTIK QAZAQSTAN in Kazakh 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Saqtaghan Bayishev, academician of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences:
"A Region of Immense Riches: 1. Mangystau, A Happy Land"]

[Text] In its historical resolutions the 26th CPSU Congress specified in detail, a program to further develop the economies and cultures of all union republics--the economy and culture of the KaSSR included--during the 11th Five-Year Plan. It called for intensification of geological exploration of oil and gas deposits in western Kazakhstan, acceleration of oil deposits exploitation on the Bozashy Peninsula and start-up of new capacities in Aktyubinskaya Oblast to produce phosphorite, yellow phosphorus and mineral fertilizers.

Major measures of economic and social significance are being undertaken to fulfill these impressive party assignments. The KaSSR Academy of Sciences, the KaSSR State Planning Committee and the KaSSR Council for Research and Technical Societies recently held a research-practical conference on these problems in Shevchenko City, capital of Mangyshlaxskaya Oblast.

We offer below to our readers a series of articles by Saqtaghan Bayishev, an academician of the KaSSR Academy of Sciences who presented a research report to the conference on key problems in the development of western Kazakhstan production forces and who, after the conference, carried out a thorough on-the-spot investigation of the area, reporting on his impressions and thoughts concerning his trip.

In his report from the CC CPSU to the 26th Party Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out that from the first years of the Soviet regime our economic and social policy has been founded on raising, as rapidly as possible, the former nationality regions of Russia to the developmental levels of metropolitan Russia, that this task has been accomplished, that the solidarity of all Soviet nationalities and, above all, the untiring aid of the Russian people have played a major role in accomplishing this and that there

are no longer any backward national regions. He drew the following conclusions: "Let us take Kazakhstan as an example. Kazakhstan is currently enjoying a period of total economic and cultural flowering. In the 10th Five-Year Plan alone more than 250 modern industrial sites, major facilities and enterprises were started up in Kazakhstan. Harvesting a billion poods of grain has become customary in Kazakhstan. Along with the Russian Federation and the Ukraine Kazakhstan forms the basis of Soviet food resources."

This is a major event, a great honor for us, the people of Kazakhstan.

The general and specific changes in the economy and culture of Soviet Kazakhstan and in its total social development may be demonstrated completely by specific examples from each oblast and each individual economic zone (region).

One such region is Mangqystau Peninsula, now under discussion. Mangqystau, formerly one of the nationality regions of the western part of the vast Kazakh lands on the shores of the Caspian was, in every sense, a backwoods area. The first 10-15 years of the new age brought about by the Great October Socialist Revolution, the period up until the early 1930's, saw, by and large, the stabilization of the new life on a Soviet basis and the laying down of economic and cultural foundations in Mangqystau. At that time, although it was realized that hypothetical quantities of riches lying under the Mangqystau soil were inexhaustible, there was little possibility to investigate them in detail or directly exploit them. I myself was a witness to this and one thing still sticks in my mind. When I was studying at an institute during the years 1933-35, I attended several lectures by the famous scientist and geologist, Academician I.M. Gubkin, on Soviet production forces and, in this context, the riches of Kazakhstan in particular. Looking at a map of Kazakhstan, Academician I.M. Gubkin, then chairman of the Research Council of Production Forces attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences, said the following:

"There are oil and gas deposits in much of the land from the Orynbor and Mughalzhar Regions on south to the shores of the Caspian. These deposits must be used for the good of our nation."

It cannot be concealed, however, that either because of our youth or lack of experience, at that time we failed to grasp the significance of this remarkable hypothesis and scientific view and could not conceive that the production forces of our land would revive as they have at present based upon exploitation of these subterranean riches. When I think about this, I always hold the memory of I.M. Gubkin in honor. I felt this particularly strongly when I traveled over all of western Kazakhstan this year, starting from Mangqystau.

What is happening there is clear for all to see. As a result of energetic and large-scale geological exploration work in the years after the Great Patriotic War, many natural riches have been discovered on the Mangqystau Peninsula through the theoretical work and personal participation of scientists. The brave hypotheses of Soviet geologists starting with I.M. Gubkin have been proven correct. This is another clear proof of the marvelous power of science in a direct production force of society.

The many kinds of problems in the people's economy solved with the aid of science may be conceived clearly from Mangqystau examples. For example, in the early 1960's a large and extremely important oil deposit was discovered just where scientists said that it should be, in the Zhetibay Fields, and the black gold lying in the depths of the earth began to benefit the people. This was the first oilfield on the Mangqystau Peninsula. This was an extremely happy event not just for the Mangqystau region but for the whole KaSSR. Not long after, a new oilfield was discovered along the Ozen. This is called the Zhangaozen [New Ozen] by local people. Thus, in a very short time, oil and gas fields now famous in the entire Soviet Union have been established on the Mangqystau Peninsula near Zhetibay and the Ozen. Tens of millions of tons of oil have been produced there in about 10 years.

A new, modern city called Zhangaozen is taking shape among the oil fields in a desert where only plants and water were used for the needs of animal husbanders. Thousands already live there: oil workers, gas producers, builders of various machinery and equipment, energy workers, domestic service workers, teachers and doctors.

Signs indicating the presence of oil and gas in the Bozashy Peninsula area, underneath the land and beneath the surface of the sea, have been noticed for some time. For this reason continuous geological investigations have been carried out there in the last 20-30 years.

We will let Tergey Aydarkhanov, first secretary of the Munayly Rayon Party Committee that is guiding the exploitation of Bozashy riches summarize the character and results of these efforts. Aydarkhanov shared the discouragements and joys of the work and is, more specifically, a well-known representative of the geologists who has traveled from one end of the Mangqystau Peninsula to the other, the Bozashy area in particular.

"For many years," he began, "under extremely difficult natural conditions, in areas where dust rises to the skies in summer and winter and where swamps swallow whole tractors, geologists carried out heroic labors, and accomplished their explorations and proved how deep and in what quantities oil and gas deposits existed. Now these deposits are benefiting our nation. The Bozashy and its first million tons of oil were an appropriate contribution to the 26th CPSU Congress. This year the amount of oil produced will be at least 2-3 times greater. In the future the Bozashy fields will produce several times more than Mangyshlakskaia Oblast produces today."

Tens of thousands now work in every nook and cranny of the Mangqystau Peninsula: in numerous socialist enterprises, in oil and gas production, in the chemical and energy industries, in construction that is growing by leaps and bounds, in transportation with its broadly developed sectors, in consumer services extended to the people day and night and, last but not least, in purification of ocean water to meet the needs of the people. Among them are tens and hundreds of leading workers and representatives of communist labor such as K. Alibaev, O. Engsegenov, R. Ziganshin, O. Shadiyarov, S. Tilevlesov, A. Zhakashev, M. Makarov, M. Bogdanov, M. Kenzheghaliev and M. Sadyqov, whose labor and names are known to the entire nation.

One special characteristic that we observed among Mangqystan workers is the fact that they remember those persons who performed devoted labors in their area, those leaders who made a contribution to the development of the region and energetic personages who worked in party, soviet and enterprise organizations. They mention, with warm feelings, persons like Comrades S. Otebaev, M. Ysenov, Kh. Ozbekkaliev and N. Imashev who worked hard to develop the oblast and its production forces.

Mangqystau has been known to the people as a rich region since ancient times. And major changes have taken place there in this connection. Whereas hitherto three kinds of animals (the horse, the camel and the sheep) were mostly what was raised there, now five kinds (with the addition of cattle and pigs) are being bred in large numbers. More products are being produced by these animals than before, and the life of herdsmen has completely altered. Let me give one example. During my trip I stayed with sheepherders, camel herders and horseherders. When I stayed in a felt yurt at the Reql Horse Pastures, I was impressed by the yurt and its size. The framework (latticework) and felt were spanking new and the yurt had only been up 2-3 years. Yurt tape, mats etc, were all hand-made. The yurt was wired for electricity; a radio, a television, a refrigerator and a washing machine had been installed. All kinds of food were cooked on a gas stove. The yurt was full of modern implements and furnishings.

What we saw of the life of the workers of Mangqystau was generally like that.

Thus, whatever the part of the Mangqystau Peninsula, fundamental changes engendering real pride have taken place and are taking place. Nevertheless, several problems remain. Therefore, a research-practical conference on key Mangqystau problems and on production force development was held last summer. Conference discussions began with scientific-technical and economic organizational questions concerning oil and gas production and extended to problems of consumer services to the people. Many scientific reports were presented and valuable ideas and concrete suggestions offered. Several knotty issues that must be solved quickly for the further development of oblast production forces, economy and culture were aired. The principle issues are summarized as follows:

The Mangqystau Peninsula is a very rich area with substantial unutilized natural resources. These resources must be investigated carefully to determine when and in what quantities they can be exploited, i.e. to determine parameters for further development and arrangement of Mangqystau production forces.

It is possible, based on current oblast production, to develop new industrial sectors with rich prospects, i.e. local chemical, construction materials, light and food industries. One of the issues today is to take this in hand as soon as possible.

As stated above, many valuable products are being produced in the region and more will be produced in the future. The technological processes for producing these products must be refined, and the ability to deliver them to consumers in good quality without loss must be developed. The help of science is especially needed in this.

One urgent problem for the people and economy of Mangyshlanskaya Oblast is the water problem--above all, the fresh water problem. We must find out how to exploit all possibilities, subterranean water in particular.

Refinement of the transportation and communications system in the oblast is a question of great economic and social significance and a major indicator of progress.

The Mangystau landscape demands that consumer services be strengthened. The growth of cities, above all, the development of Fort-Shevchenko, with its rich past, to modern levels, the development of residential construction, strengthening cultural enlightenment, trade and consumer services organizations, etc. must be considered.

There is no doubt that these problems will be solved. However, resources, labor and time will be needed.

11,433

CSO: 1832/120

FUELS

COAL MINING EQUIPMENT SUPPLIERS PUNISHED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Dec 81 p 2

[Article: "At the Ukrainian SSR People's Control Committee -- Mine Equipment"]

[Text] Coal extraction, as we know, depends directly on supplying enterprises with mining equipment and spare parts. These needs are far from being fully met this year. The enterprises of the republic Ministry of Coal Industry are receiving far less extraction, shaft-cutting, and other equipment than they need. For this reason more than 100 walls were brought into operation late this year alone. Moreover, lack of spare parts makes the use of mining equipment less efficient and results in delayed repair. All these things are reflected in extraction.

What are the reasons for this lag? The republic People's Control Committee devoted an inspection to clarification of this question.

It was learned that work on production of new and modernization of series-produced equipment and improving the quality of this equipment is unsatisfactory at a number of machine building enterprises. For example, the Gorlovka Machine Building Plant imeni Kirov is constantly late with deliveries of extraction combines, cutters, winches, and shaft-cutting machines. They have not manufactured a single machine on time in recent years. The plant pays hundreds of thousands of rubles in penalties for failure to fulfill contract obligations and production of poor quality output.

The production of spare parts at the enterprise is poorly organized. In the first 11 months of 1981 they fulfilled 91 percent of the spare parts plan, and only provided full delivery of seven of the 54 especially scarce items.

The picture was somewhat different at the Khar'kov Elektromashina [Electrical Machine] Plant. While fulfilling production plans, they have systematically failed to supply electrical engineering equipment to enterprises of the mining sectors. They do not appear concerned about improving the quality of output either. The plant had to spend more than 60,000 rubles correcting defects in equipment that had already been sent to customers.

The Khar'kov Svet Shakhtera [Miner's Light] Plant is not producing enough spare parts of particularly important types or fulfilling assignments for cooperative

deliveries. In October they deliberately overstated production by more than 500,000 rubles worth of output. The plant still produces obsolete scraper conveyors whose working life is one-third of the standard.

Cases of violations of contract obligations and delivery of low-quality items were also found at the Novgorod and Krasnoluchskiy machine building plants.

After reviewing the findings from the inspection, the committee called on the directors of these enterprises to take steps to eliminate problems in supplying equipment and spare parts to enterprises of the coal industry. It was noted that based on the findings of the inspection several officials were held accountable through disciplinary and financial measures.

To partially repay losses caused to the state the committee imposed pay stoppages on V. Ye. Romanenko and A. P. Kolesnik, chief engineers at the Gorloka Machine Building Plant imeni Kirov and the Khar'kov Elektromashina Plant. V. P. Pyatikop, chief of the assembly shop at the Gorlovka Plant who deliberately overstated output by more than 1 million rubles in September, was also held financially responsible.

The Khar'kovskaya Oblast of the People's Control Committee was commissioned to consider the question of the accountability of officials at the Svet Shakhtera Plant.

11,176

CSO: 1822/87

FUELS

ADVANCE IN DOMESTIC MINING EQUIPMENT

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by M. Sergeychik, Karaganda: "The Trademark of Karagandagormash"]

[Text] A communication has been received in Karaganda from the Kuznets basin: installation of the unique superheavy-duty 2UKP mechanized complex manufactured at plants of the Karagandagormash [Karaganda Mining Machinery] Production Association is being completed at a cutting face of the Raspadskaya Mine, the largest underground mine in the country.

This complex is the latest thing in domestic mining equipment. It was designed by the collective of the Suburban Moscow Scientific Research Coal Institute for work on longwalls with complex mine geological conditions and difficult-to-collapse roofs. The complex consists of mechanized restraining-supporting type timbering, a scraper conveyer, and a 2KSh-3 coal combine.

"There is no other equipment like this in the world today," said A. Onopko, chief engineer of the Karagandagormash Association. "Suffice it to say that the new complex weighs over 1,600 tons. It can remove a coal seam more than four meters thick and transport it along a wall 120 meters long."

The prototype of the complex, which underwent industrial testing at the Raspadskaya Mine, has already demonstrated its excellent technical-economic characteristics. Daily productivity often exceeded 5,000 tons of coal, which is roughly twice the capacity of conventional mechanized equipment being produced today.

The Karaganda machine builders took a highly responsible attitude toward this honorable assignment from the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry. They were really given no time to prepare for the difficult job. The drawings were studied as they went along, so to speak, making design modifications in certain assemblies and selecting the optimal technological variations. Every engineer and worker contributed to building the complex. For example, the group of specialists headed by V. Shnayder introduced a more progressive technology for machining large sheet metal articles, and it cut labor intensity in half. A. Kayl's brigade of reamers was the first in the sector to begin producing hydraulic posts with a working diameter for the cylinder of 250 millimeters.

Dozens of collectives distinguished themselves. The daily bulletins reported successes by the brigades of O. Zhakipbayev, N. Zakharov, A. Dmitriyenko, G. Zorbidi, and many others. In a short period of time they installed 1,360 tons of metal elements, "laid" a welded seam more than 40 kilometers in total length along the lines of the complex, and manufactured tens of thousands of parts. According to the quality control division all operations were done very well.

"Our plan for this year envisions manufacturing six ZUKP complexes," said G. Garkusha, secretary of the party committee of the association. "This is how the machine builders are responding to the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, which demanded an acceleration of the development and beginning of series production of highly productive equipment for extracting coal under complex mine geological conditions."

Among the articles now on the line at machine building plants of the association are KM-130 complexes, Sputnik mechanized timbering, concentrating equipment, self-propelled racks, belt conveyors, and dozens of other types of output. They are well known at coal and copper mines, electric power plants, and construction sites in the country. Products with the brand name Karagandagormash are also exported.

The association has a successful comprehensive quality control system for output, makes broad use of the brigade form of labor organization, and is introducing equipment with numerical programmed control. They are actually using plasma metal-cutting, the flow line system of assembling and welding metal timbering elements, and numerous technological innovations. The Karaganda machine builders are proud of the trademark of their enterprises and are always looking for new ways to increase the production of highly productive mining equipment.

The machine builders have joined the socialist competition to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in a worthy fashion and are now doing shock work.

11,176

CSO: 1822/87

FUELS

DONETS BASIN COAL MINING EQUIPMENT POORLY MADE, MAINTAINED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "The Miner's Arsenal — How Equipment Is Made and Used at Mines in the Donets Basin"]

[Text] The arsenal of equipment for mine workers is constantly being updated. During the 10th Five-Year Plan the volume of preparatory excavation by combines almost doubled and the level of fuel extraction from fully mechanized faces rose significantly. New KM-87P and KM-88 coal excavation aggregates for thin, gently sloping seams and panel-type machines for steeply dipping seams were introduced.

Scientists, designers, and machine builders make a significant contribution to technical re-equipping of the coal industry. Dozens of scientific research and planning institutes, design bureaus, and science-production associations are working for the miners. In the last five-year plan alone more than 400 scientific-technical developments were introduced and about 100 assignments were carried out to build new equipment and refine the technology of coal extraction.

Nonetheless, the need for new mining equipment is far from being satisfied. A lag has been permitted in organizing series production of mechanized complexes for extracting thin coal seams with difficult-to-cave roofs and unstable side-rock. The questions of full mechanization of production processes are not being resolved well, so the volume of manual labor in the mines is declining slowly.

The Institute

Twenty years ago the highly productive KM-87, KMK-97, and other mechanized complexes were supplied to mine workers. This machinery made work at the face much easier and greatly raised its productivity.

Since that time scientists and machine builders have refined particular assemblies and mechanisms of this machinery and worked with enviable persistence to improve

designs. Today the Druzhkovka machine builders alone produce more than 10 types of mechanized timbering. They have been carried away by modernization of these machines and concentrated their main attention on them; in this way scientists and designers have lost their perspective. Now they find themselves facing a new situation: the area of application of proven complexes has narrowed considerably today, and the machinery necessary for the greatly changed geological conditions of the Donets basin is not available.

The party and government have given concrete assignments to accelerate technical re-equipping of the mines. Party and economic agencies of the Donets basin are taking steps to insure a high level of scientific-technical progress in the coal industry. In Donetskaya Oblast, for example, the oblast party committee together with the Donets Scientific Center of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and sectorial scientific research and planning-design organizations has developed a regional scientific-technical program, called the "Coal" program. Its objective is to build fully mechanized means for extracting coal from seams less than 0.9 meters thick. It has been decided to resolve the two most critical problems in 1981-1985: develop and introduce new technology; develop and introduce means to mechanize and automate extraction work on thin seams and gently and steeply dipping seams.

Scientists, designers, and machine builders are working very hard to fill the gap and build mining equipment that meets the new requirements. Unfortunately, their efforts do not always bring the desired results. A large part of the blame for this goes to the sectorial institutes. In the last five-year plan only four completed scientific developments were turned over to coal production. For example, at the Donets Scientific Research Institute of Coal only 25 percent of the developments were suitable for introduction. But this institute, in cooperation with the Dongiprouglemash [Donets State Planning, Design, and Experimental Institute of Coal Machine Building] and the Aftomatgormash [Automatic Mining Machinery] Science-Production Association, were supposed to build the KG complex for extracting coal from thin, steeply dipping seams. We are sorry to say that the machine still has not appeared.

The fate of development projects that are actually built is no better. Several years ago the K-120, BKT, 2K-52M, and A-70P2 coal extraction combines were developed. The Gorlovka Machine Building Plant manufactured experimental models, but not one of them went into series production because not one of them passed industrial testing. Why? It was because of significant design errors by the institute.

As experience demonstrates, the "birth" of a new machine can be significantly accelerated by integrated plans and joint creative agreements among institutes, manufacturing plants, and coal enterprises. With regular monitoring by party organizations and broad publicity, they effectively step up the development of new technology.

"The Druzhkovka Machine Building Plant has established business relations with the Donets Scientific Research Institute of Coal and Dongiprouglemash, and this has a good effect on the overall work," says N. G. Glushchenko, chief of machine assembly shop No 13. "But I wish these contacts were stronger. Last year, for

example, we fabricated prototypes of the KMT and UKT mechanized timbering for gently dipping seams with complex geological conditions. But they did not go into production on time, and it was entirely because the scientists were very slow with the drawings."

In our opinion, it would be beneficial to strengthen the mutual relations among scientists, machine builders, and mine workers using specific joint creative agreements. It is true that there are similar agreements between institutes and manufacturing plants and between machine builders and coal enterprises. But they are figured for only a certain time, and they do not involve comprehensive cooperation, but rather paired creative cooperation by the developers of new machines and mechanisms. Under this system sectorial institutes are often released from responsibility for technical innovations prematurely. It appears that it would be wise to establish a procedure by which the developing institute would steadily improve its design and bear responsibility for it through the entire period of series production.

The instability of creative ties among scientists, machine builders, and mine workers and the lack of coordination and mutual information concerning the actions of the sectorial institutes themselves lead to some curious results. The Gorlovka machine builders were supposed to manufacture the K-103 combine for the newly developed IKM-103 mechanized complex for working thin seams. The aggregate designed by the Giprouglemash [State Planning, Design, and Experimental Institute of Coal Machine Building] Institute had successfully undergone testing in the mines in the previous year. But the Gorlovka workers were uninterested and did not give the machine proper attention. Until recently they were shuffling it around to other coal machine building plants under various pretexts. The reason is that local designers were developing their own version of a combine for the IKM-103. It may possibly be better than the institute's. But the plant workers do not even have an experimental model of their aggregate. Only very recently, following a stern instruction from above, did the machine builders agree to series production of the institute's version.

Lack of coordination among institutes and the departmental approach to development of new technology lead, as we see, to numerous artificial problems.

Unfortunately, the sector still is not doing well resolving problems of building small mechanized equipment. But we have the specialized Uglemekhanizatsiya [Coal Mechanization] Science-Production Association in Voroshilovgrad, whose function is to reduce the volume of manual labor by mine workers.

The activists of the science-production association have, of course, done good technical developments. Their machines for cleaning out cars, cableways and monorails, and hydraulic block and tackle systems have been widely distributed. But the arsenal of such innovations is still very meager. In the 15 years of its existence the collective of Uglemekhanizatsiya has not produced a well-organized system for full mechanization of production processes. It does not have close, business-like ties with the institutes that are working on mechanization of fuel extraction and preparation of mine excavations. It is not close to production innovators, even though there are large numbers of inventors and efficiency workers at every mine and in every association.

Here is what Yu. G. Shpatyukov, chief of the efficiency and invention sector of the Donetskugol' [Donetsk Coal] Association, said to us on this subject:

"The output of Uglemekhanizatsiya looks pretty poor alongside the achievements of our local craftsmen. The devices developed by the science-production association are usually cumbersome and inconvenient to use. We are forced to refuse them."

"It would be good if one of the leading institutes in the sector would coordinate the activity of all the institutes that are working on behalf of miners. Then it would be possible to channel the efforts of the many different creative collectives in one direction," Ye. L. Zvyagil'skiy, director of the Mine imeni Zasyad'ko of the Donetskugol' Association, said to us when we met.

"This would benefit the scientist, the machine builders, and the mine workers."

The Plant

In recent years the highly productive PK-9R and 4PP-2 shaft-cutting combines and heavy-duty rock loading machines have appeared. But there was an acute need for a unit to excavate in very hard rock. Then finally the Soyuz-19 was designed, the long-awaited shaft-cutting combine that could handle any rock. How much the mine workers needed this machine!

The trouble was, its production broke down in the first stage. The Yasinovataya Machine Building Plant was supposed to manufacture the first batch of these machines a year ago. But to the present day the machine builders have not produced a single industrial model.

This is not the only case where mining equipment designed by scientists has not reached the shops of the plant. There is quite a substantial difference between the number of technical innovations which are given the go-ahead and the number of series produced models. In most cases machine builders give the excuse of inadequate capacities. But this is not exactly the case. Not long ago the same Yasinovataya plant specialized in the production of shaft-cutting mining equipment. Production today has decreased by almost one-half; the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building has unjustifiably overloaded it with the production of other equipment.

Take the Druzhkovka Machine Building Plant as another example. It was supposed to turn over 41 KM-88 complexes to mine workers this year.

The Druzhkovka workers are obviously doing well. In the last five-year plan the enterprise manufactured 48 types of experimental industrial models and 27 established series, as well as beginning series production of 17 types of new machines.

But the Druzhkova machine builders are still not using their capacities fully. The facts show this. The enterprise still has not chosen to build the necessary testing stand for hydraulic posts. "We do not have the money," they say at the plant. "We send the posts to the experimental center at the Donetsk Scientific Research Institute of Coal. That is more economical."

But here is the result of this artificial economy. The plant shipped a standardized 2KM-87 coal extraction complex to the Mine imeni Stakhanov of the Krasnoarmeyskugol' [Krasnoarmeysk Coal] Association. How did it turn out? Some 20 of the hydraulic posts were unusable; they would not extend and had no discharge. The mine workers spent almost a month fixing it up. And this was all the result of poor quality control at the plant.

The reputation of the collective of the Gorlovka Machine Building Plant is not always good either. The shaft-cutting equipment it puts out continues to be unreliable. Take just one of the basic elements of the panel aggregates, the beam of the cutter-conveyor. According to standards it should operate for 24 months without overhaul. But in practice it rarely goes more than six months. Hundreds and even thousands of tons of coal are lost because of the unreliability of these elements.

The campaign for quality and reliability of machines and mechanisms is especially important when beginning production of new equipment. This is where the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations have an important part to play. But as our inspection demonstrated, the party organizations of the coal machine building plants of the Donets basin are still not using the right of monitoring administrative activities adequately and do not involve party commissions in the local areas and people's control groups and posts in monitoring performance of especially important jobs.

But technical re-equipping of the coal industry is a party cause and a job of great state importance.

The Mine

Most of the mining collectives of the Donets basin take a proprietary attitude toward their mining equipment. They use it skillfully, carry out scheduled servicing on time, and replace wornout parts when necessary. As a result, they achieve a high level of productivity and prolong the service life of the equipment.

The famed mine worker brigades of A. D. Polishchuk and N. N. Skrypnik extract a million tons of coal a year apiece using mechanized complexes. More than 100 brigades of mine workers produce 1,000 tons and more a day. And their equipment successfully withstands these workloads.

But there are also still many coal enterprises where shaft-cutting equipment is used until it wears out. And when it breaks down they try to write it off as scrap as quickly as possible. Quite often machines which have not been used for their proper service lives and are still suitable for use become scrap metal.

"Last year the manufacturing plants fell 1,235,000 rubles of equipment short on deliveries to us," complained I. A. Grigor'yev, general director of the Voroshilovgradugol' [Voroshilovgrad Coal] Association.

At the same time he does not mention the fact that equipment is used inefficiently at certain mines of the association. At the Cherkasskaya Mine, for example, they keep two combines, a Kirovets and a Temp, for the same face, and at the Mine imeni Artem they have an IK-101 and a K-103. At the same time, other enterprises need these machines very much.

At many mines a careless and sometimes, to be blunt, criminal attitude toward machinery simply flourishes. How else could we assess the fact that, at the Bryankovskaya Mine (director N. D. Yeliseyev) of the Stakhanovugol' [Stakhanov Coal] Association 57 sections of Sputnik mechanical timbering, 110 GSU metal posts, 20 base pieces, and 249 metal roof timbers were left buried in an abandoned longwall. This was hundreds of tons of metal! At the storage facility of this enterprise three dismantled drilling rigs, a cableway, and IK-101 combine, 17 electric motors, 136 mine cars, and a great deal of other equipment is "corroding away." The figures present a sorry picture.

But the picture is similar at the Mine imeni Bazhanov of the Makeyevugol' [Makeyevka Coal] Association, Mine No 13-bis of the Sovetskugol' [Sovetsk Coal] Association, and the Mine imeni Gazety "Izvestiya" of the Donbassantratsit [Donets Basin Anthracite] Association. Reports from these and other enterprises do not show the true state of affairs. They count as reserves even equipment which is buried forever in abandoned faces.

The situation in the sector is no better with the use of spare parts and record-keeping for them. There are not even standards that clearly regulate their use. The associations have material-technical supply services, but the mines receive a significant share of their spare parts by bringing them directly from the suppliers. Fearing that their spare parts allocations may be reduced, miners take everything they can get, sometimes even spare parts which they do not need.

What is the result of such a supply system? Every year usable articles worth tens of millions of rubles are written off, transferred to scrap metal, lost in dump piles, and thrown away. At the same time many managers use the lack of spare parts as an excuse for all the shortcomings in operation, servicing, and repair of equipment.

It seems to us that we need a comprehensive approach to solving this complex problem. It would be wise to work out a sectorial system for supply and use of equipment and spare parts, a system that would meet contemporary requirements for efficient management of material resources.

The transition of the Donets coal industry to a new technical footing is already practically completed. In the current five-year plan mine workers will receive KM-103, KD-80, KM-87UM, and KGUD coal extraction complexes, Poisk-2 combines, more powerful cutting and drilling units, and shaft-cutting equipment. It is important for scientists, designers, machine builders, and mine workers to concentrate their efforts on solving the most important problems of technical re-equipping of coal enterprises and to renounce narrowly departmental interests.

"We must concentrate attention on the main thing — putting machines and mechanisms created in the laboratory into series production as quickly as possible. We should refuse to be distracted by production of old types of equipment when machine builders can adapt more rapidly and simply to a new footing. In order to prevent the mines from experiencing a temporary 'shortage' of mining equipment, the coal enterprises must broaden the campaign to raise the efficiency of existing equipment, to use it rationally," we were told by S. A. Saratikyants, director of the Donets Scientific Research Institute of Coal.

One cannot disagree with him.

The PRAVDA UKRAINY inspection team was composed of the following members: V. Makogon, leader of a fully mechanized brigade at the Mine imeni Gayevyy of the Artemugol' Association; N. Zhernosek, editor of the large-circulation newspaper ZA GORNUYU TEKHNIKU; A. Tarasenko, head of a division at the Donets Scientific Research Institute of Coal; Ye. Pasishnichenko, chief of the industry division of the newspaper KOCHEGARKA; V. Matlayev, inspector of the Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast People's Control Committee; and A. Zharkikh and N. Ladanovskiy, special correspondents for PRAVDA UKRAINY.

11,176

CSO: 1822/87

FUELS

DONETS COAL MINES MUST STOP WASTING TIMBER

Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by surprise inspection team of I. Gerasimov, mine foreman, D. Pechkovskiy, mineworker, A. Pozhidayev, engineer-economist from the Kirovskaya Mine, and I. Kostenko, brigade leader at the Mine imeni Gagarin: "How the Mine-workers Saw Wood"]

[Text] Coal production is one of the largest consumers of wood. In the central part of the Donets basin more than 60 cubic meters of wood are used for each ton of coal extracted according to expenditure norms. The mine workers of Gorlovka, Yenakiyevo, and Dzerzhinsk alone use 3,000 cubic meters of timber, which is two full railroad trains, in the mines each day. About 10 percent of the wood is reused. The rest is irreversibly lost in worked-out underground mining excavations.

At the Mine imeni Gayevyy in Gorlovka they outfitted several walls with panel aggregates and in 10 months reduced timber consumption by almost 1,000 cubic meters. The neighboring Mine imeni Gagarin, Mine imeni Lenin, and Komsomolets Mine are using new types of timbering on a planned basis and are revising the specifications of roof support and control; as a result the mine workers of Gorlovka have conserved more than 5,000 cubic meters of wood since the start of the year. The collectives of the Krasnoarmeyskugol' [Krasnoarmeysk Coal] and Makeevugol' [Makeevka Coal] associations are also using it economically. But this is the end of the list of positive examples. The large majority of mines in the Donets basin use far too much timber. There are many reasons for this.

"The suppliers are to blame," we were told by A. Khoralets, head of the timber storage facility No 1 of the Donetskugol' [Donetsk Coal] Association. "We often receive nonstandard timbering material which does not meet state specifications. Some of the logs have bark, while others are 20-30 centimeters longer or shorter than the norm. We have mountains of these outsized pieces accumulating, and we cannot find any practical application for them."

The miners complain particularly about Tyumen'lessnabsyt [Tyumen' Timber Supply and Marketing Organization]. It fulfilled only 30 percent of the plan for delivery of cut mine supports and 15 percent of the plan for so-called short supports, between 0.5 and 1.3 meters. Komilessnabsyt [Komi Timber Supply and

Marketing Organization] failed to deliver more than 100,000 cubic meters of mine supports in 1981, substituting uncut and nonstandard logs for them. Because of this the miners themselves have to process the round timber, and they do not have special enterprises to do so. They saw the timber on primitive saw frames and no matter how they lay out the logs there is still waste. At storage facility No 1, which we visited, there was a great quantity of chips, bark, and cuttings around the saw frame. There was also a great deal of rotted wood, which caused new mine timbers to become unusable quickly. A. Maranzin, economist at the storage facility, says that losses from processing this wood reach 15 rubles per cubic meter. So the result is that the timber is cut at Tyumen', Arkhangel'sk, and Syktyvkar, but the chips fly in the Donetsk basin.

A great deal of timber is also lost because of poor management by certain section managers. The surprise inspection team found large stocks of unused timbering in the haulage drift of section 72 of the Mine imeni Kalinin of the Artemugol' [Artemovo Coal] Association (section chief is N. Kovalenko). In the ventilation drifts of sections 126 and 132 of the Mine imeni Gagarin we saw large numbers of waterlogged, unusable support timbers. We wondered, if for some reason this timber was not used on the wall, why not send it back up to the surface now, dry it out and put it to use? Why wait until it rots away completely? All these things taken together result in enormous figures for overexpenditure of a valuable construction material. The Sovetskugol' [Sovetsk Coal] Association used up 27,000 cubic meters of timber beyond the norm last year, while Donetskugol' went 26,000 cubic meters beyond the plan. For the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Coal Industry as a whole the overexpenditure for the first 10 months of 1981 was 197,000 cubic meters, worth 6 million rubles.

We must work harder to introduce new types of timbering and reuse timber. Hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of valuable wood can be saved without detriment to production.

11,176

CSO: 1822/87

FUELS

KAMCHATKA COAL EXPLORATION TO INCREASE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 82 p 3

[Article: "Resources of the Kamchatka Region"]

[Text] The USSR ministries of Geology and Coal Industry sent responses to the article published on 16 December 1981 under the headline "Resources of the Kamchatka Region." First deputy minister of coal industry M. Shchadov informs that, in the opinion of the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry, the best way to satisfy the fuel needs of Kamchatskaya Oblast is to step up exploratory work at the Korfovskoye brown coal deposit which has been opened by the RSFSR Ministry of Fuel Industry and increase the capacity of the Korfovskoye open-cut mine to 600,000 tons of coal a year in the medium future. Deputy USSR minister of geology V. Volkov also believes that the fuel shortage on Kamchatka can in large part be satisfied by extracting coal from deposits existing there. To intensify coal exploration on Kamchatka the ministry has increased appropriations for the current year and is stepping up work in two sectors of the operating Korfovskoye deposit. In the near future plans envision reconstruction of the existing open-cut mine there to increase its production capacity to 200,000 tons of coal a year. The open-cut mine of the first sector of the Medvezhinskoye deposit will be completed in 1982, and sector No 2 will be ready in 1984. The other promising deposit for exploitation is Krutogorovskoye. The USSR ministry ordered the republic ministry to begin geological exploration there immediately and to turn over the necessary findings to the Dal'giproshakht [Far Eastern State Institute for Planning Mines] in 1984 so the institute can prepare technical-economic substantiation for its industrial development. According to the communication from Comrade Volkov, a number of sulfur manifestations are known in Kamchatskaya Oblast, but the USSR State Balance of Mineral Reserves counts only one, the Maletoyvayamskoye deposit. It was explored in 1968-1971 and is large. But because of low technical-economic indicators and failure to solve the problem of removing sulfur from the ore, work at the deposit was halted. At the present time the L'vov Polytechnic Institute and the All-Union Scientific Research and Planning Institute of Sulfur have conducted experiments on removing sulfur from the ores of the Maletoyvayamskoye deposit by thermal means. The positive results of their experiments make it possible to return to the question of the economic value of the deposit. The USSR Ministry of Geology is working on this question with the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production and when it is resolved will again take up the task of reassessing the Maletoyvayamskoye deposit. A reliable raw material base for building materials has been established in the oblast and will meet the needs of the industrial ministries and departments for the main types of building materials.

11176

CSO: 1822/27

FUELS

STATUS OF URENGOY GAS FIELD DEVELOPMENT DESCRIBED

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by M. Umanskiy: "Towards the Urengoy Billion"]

[Text] A level of daily extraction of natural gas of about 280 million m³ has been recorded in the central dispatcher station of the association "Urengoygazdobycha." The Tyumen' field workers have made a new step toward attaining an enviable goal, 1 billion m³ per day. After guaranteeing the highest increase in the history of Urengoy in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, 32 billion m³ of the most valuable raw material, the gas extractors are confidently increasing the rates of development of the polar underground storehouse.

The Urengoy gas workers received a solid addition to their facilities on the eve of the new year: the second shop of the sixth unit of integrated gas preparation began to operate. This is a true plant where the crude gas that is lifted from the depths is converted into a commercial-grade product before the many thousand-kilometer marathon to the west and center of the country. The silver aluminum structures which have been erected above the tundra are visible far even in the polar night.

Scientific and technical progress has taken a big step at Urengoy. It is paradoxical at first glance: with a general trend towards increase in the output, each new field looks more compact than the previous one. At the last of them, for example, the specialists, many of whom had passed the school of the Medvezh'ye field, were able to do without a separate building with gas measurement assembly. The introduction of another leading idea put a reliable damper on the large losses of scarce chemical reagent, methanol. The creative search was greatly responsible for the 1.5-fold increase in the technical-economic indicators of the fields over the planned!

Inquiry

A comparison of the economic indicators of the newly designed plants with the already active ones indicates that the use of modern technological solutions reduces the cost of the construction-installation work by 2.5 million rubles, the labor outlays by 20 thousand man-days, and the metal consumption by 1,100 T.

As for the already operating facilities, the reconstruction of only the first four units will permit an increase in their output by a fourth, that is, essentially introduce another plant. The pure saving is R 160,000. This also has a positive effect on the net cost of the extracted gas: every thousand cubic meter of gas will become less expensive by 27 kop.

A similar pattern is observed at the newly started-up units. Their updating in the construction process will raise their total output by 15 billion m³ per year. As is apparent, the potentialities of the fields can be drastically improved without a significant increase in capital investments.

It is unfortunate that these potentialities are not used equally today. Whereas the first fields erected at Urengoy operate even with an overload, the last two, including the sixth, operate at only half their output. What is the matter?

"It is the lagging in the build-up of the field," the director of "Urengoygaz-dobycha," USSR State Prize laureate I. Nikonenko states resolutely. "Even the drillers under the harsh conditions of the polar region would be able to create a well fund sufficient for operation. But the fields still need steel arteries of collectors in order to receive the gas from the "clusters" of wells to the finished product. Meanwhile, the builders of the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises have laid less than half of the 137 km of pipeline in the tundra."

The gas extractors have grounds to insist that the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises increase the material, personnel and technical resources of the northern wing of its subdivisions. In addition to erecting four units of integrated gas preparation there, the builders are faced with creating a strong rear for the time when the drillers reach the deep layer rich in gas condensate this year. The first such well is already operating, supplying the experimental unit with condensate in order to produce diesel fuel, a real miniature plant.

Proper due should be given to the Urengoy workers who were able to produce motor fuels that do not freeze in the severest frost, as well as to improve the unit productivity 1.5-fold. Nevertheless, 6,500 T of fuel is a drop in the sea of today's demands of dozens of organizations. Urengoy does not need a miniature plant, it needs a real plant of inexpensive fuel that operates on local raw materials.

There is yet another problem of the Urengoy rear, energy. The director of the production association "Tyumenburgaz," Yu. Ivchenko related with regret how the acute shortage of energy caused the idling of the highly productive machines on electric drive. The drillers were forced to use diesel drive. The city itself has not yet been hooked up to the country's unified power system.

But even when the LEP-500 arrives at the field from Surgut, the energy shortage will not be eliminated. This causes the far-sighted managers to speak of the need for a second reserve line, the construction of the Urengoy TETs.

Like the fields, Novvy Urengoy is experiencing uncontrollable growth. Multi-story houses, schools, bakery, department store, kindergartens (last year another

560 youngsters were placed in the settlement's two comfortable complexes), all of this is already standing where there was an empty field several years ago. The leading teams of builders of other cities, primarily Leningrad, have come to aid Urengoy today. I was a witness to the fact that dozens of worker families from the outskirts began the new year in the next main 9-story house that they had built. The builders will erect thousands of square meters of housing in the near future. Now it is important not to permit a lagging in the rear even in the housing construction, and to construct treatment plants, heating and water lines, and build-up the territory in time.

The world's largest gas field must provide about 250 billion m³ of gas in the last year of the five-year plan, at the same time guaranteeing the basic growth in the industry of blue fire. One can now firmly assert that the strong, united collective of gas workers, builders and installers have the forces and the potentialities for a successful resolution of the task set by the 26th Party Congress.

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CSO: 1822/99

FUELS

GAS INDUSTRY CONTINUES GROWTH IN TAYMYR

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by A. Dzyura, outside correspondent of PRAVDA: "Gas of Taymyr"]

[Text] We Report the Details

A large unit which is designed to process condensate into liquid fuel recently began to operate in the center of the Taymyrskiy Autonomous Okrug, Dudinka. The first tons of gasoline and diesel fuel have already been sent to the consumers. When the unit begins rated output, it will free the kray of the need to import a large quantity of fuel.

The gas industry is the youngest sector in Taymyr. The Soleninskiy field is successfully operating. The daily average level of natural gas extraction here will be brought to 15 million m³ this year. Two new areas are being mapped, North Soleninskiy and Pelyatkinskiy. There is a lot of condensate in their depths, in addition to gas.

The use of natural gas instead of coal already bears a large economic advantage. The production of copper, nickel and cobalt has become less expensive at the Noril'sk mining-metallurgical kombinat. Coal mines have been conserved and thousands of released miners are now extracting ore or constructing underground mines.

It is very difficult to extract gas from under the ground in these harsh krays. The facilities of the production association "Noril'skgazprom" and the trust "Noril'sktruboprovodstroy" are spread over an area on which several European states could be arranged. There are no roads anywhere and nothing can be done without airplanes and helicopters, tractor-sled trains and four-wheel drive vehicles. But the people have learned to solve complicated problems. For example, the last five producing wells were completed by the collective of the deep drilling expedition and transferred to the operators in periods considerably shorter than the standard. The association "Noril'skgazprom" has repeatedly taken the lead in the competition in its sector. The chairman of the association profkom [trade union committee] A. Cherepanov relates:

"The counter plan and the commitments that we adopted for 1981 surpassed the state assignment by 200 million m³. This frontier has been passed: the plan has been covered by more than one-third of a billion m³."

"Engineering solutions and rapid elimination of developing omissions helped," says the association director V. Burdin. "The people worked selflessly, for example, in removing the flaws at the 32nd and 40th kilometers of the Messoyakha-Solenoye gas main. They were able to "cut" a new fairly lengthy pipeline into the active main in a short time. The developing cooperation with scientists promoted the success. The colleagues of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Gas helped to introduce a method of so-called controllable freezing of the wells which accelerated the drilling."

Life raises problems for the gas workers at each step. How do they overcome vibration of pipes that develops in strong wind loads? How do they convert the so-called fatigue failures of metal and welded connections that change their properties under the influence of low temperatures? These are only some of the questions for which the specialists are seeking answers.

It is not easy to achieve accurate work of the gas arteries under the harsh conditions of the extreme north. However, the task is being successfully resolved.

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FUELS

GAS LIFT METHOD PRODUCES RESULTS IN TYUMEN'

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 28 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "Reserves of the Oil Bed"]

[Text] Extraction of oil from the depths of the Pravdinskiy field which is in the northern latitudes of the Tyumenskaya Oblast using 100-atmospheric pressure is made possible by the new compressor units for gas lift which have been installed here. Developed by the French firm "Krezo-Loire," they are more powerful, more reliable to operate than the previously employed compressors. They have been supplied for the West Siberian fields as a part of the economic cooperation of the two countries.

The gas lift method of oil extraction which is being used more in the Siberian fields not only significantly increases the influx of fuel from the underground beds, but also permits effective use of the casing-head gas that is extracted together with the oil. After purification of the liquid fuel in surface units, the gas is again pumped at high pressure into the field. It foams the oil and thus helps to lift it in the producing well.

After completing installation of compressors for the gas lift at the Pravdinskiy field, the brigades of the administration "Spetsnefteenergoremont" were sent to do the same work at Samotlor.

The directions in which the activity of the collective from the administration is developing to improve the efficiency of the output of the oil beds were the topic of the conversation of the TASS correspondent and the head of "Spetsnefteenergoremont" V. Molochnikov.

"In order to present the geography of the application of forces by the specialists from our administration that was set up on the rights of a trust, I will note that the repair subdivisions are active at the oil fields of West Siberia and the Ukraine, in the Arctic and Central Asia, in Azerbaijan, Volga region, Belorussia and many other regions of the country. In addition to work to restore different field power equipment, we specialize in introducing different methods of modifying the oil bed to increase extraction of valuable raw material."

A large amount of the installation and repair work is also done on the equipment to maintain formation pressure at the same Samotlor field and other oil deposits of the Tyumen' north. Pumping water into the depths, replacing oil with a

heavier liquid is one of the most popular methods of modifying the productive bed in West Siberia.

The administration specialists have participated in the installation and adjustment of steam generators at the Usinsk oil field in the Komi ASSR. The units were sent to our country by one of the American firms. The oil which lies in the depths of this field has very high viscosity, and the generators, pumping hot steam into the bed, thin the fuel and facilitate its transporting to the surface. Now the plant "Krasnyy kotel'shchik" has begun to produce these units.

"The tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress for modification of the oil beds," V. Molochnikov continues, "require great efforts from the collective to improve the entire technological process and expand the production base. Thus, for example, it is necessary to build a plant by the end of this five-year plan in Malakhovka where exchangeable parts will be manufactured for steam generators, worn-out parts will be restored for gas lift compressors using metallized spraying, and spare parts will be manufactured for the electric submersion pumps. The rapid rise of oil extraction in the country and the related increase in the volumes of work for more efficient operation of the fields will cause an expansion of the production program of our administration as well: by the end of the five-year plan, the collective must fulfill construction-installation work double the current, by 60 million rubles."

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FUELS

BRIEFS

NEW DONETS MINE—Voroshilovgrad, 26 Dec—One of the largest underground mines in the Donets coal basin has begun operations. This is the Dolzhanskaya-Kapital'naya Mine of the Sverdlovantratsit [Sverdlovo Anthracite] Production Association. Anthracite has begun coming up in a steady stream from eight cutting faces. The projected capacity of the first phase of the enterprise is 10,000 tons of coal a day. The mine has a new solution to the transportation problem. The entire mine field from east to west is dissected by a large-diameter horizontal excavation which houses belt conveyors with a productivity of 20,000 tons of bulk rock a day. Materials and equipment are delivered to the face by a multirail road. The mine workers travel to the job and come back up on this "escalator." All production processes are mechanized and automated. A group concentrating factory to process the anthracite coal was built and accepted for operation together with the mine. Its design includes a number of bold technical concepts. The factory has a 134-ton car tipper, used for the first time in domestic coal concentrating. It can handle one railroad car a minute. The total productivity of the concentrating factory is 30,000 tons of bulk rock a day with two shifts of work. [By P. Mazalov] [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 81 p 1] 11176

LEADING DONETS COAL WORKERS—Voroshilovgrad, 27 Dec—Today the brigade of Nikolay Skripnik of the Mine imeni M. V. Prunze of the Roven'kiantratsit [Roven'ki Anthracite] Association sent up its 1 millionth ton of anthracite coal since the start of the year. This heroic collective has produced 1 million tons of coal from a single face four years in a row. The achievement was very hard this year. In June and July the face they were working ran out, but the new one was not prepared on time, so instead of above-plan extraction they fell 90,000 tons of coal behind. But the great professional skill of the miners coupled with their shock labor produced results. In recent times the brigade has been extracting 5,000 tons of coal and more from the face each day. A meeting was held at the mine in honor of this labor victory. The "millionaire" brigade took on the obligations of producing 1 million tons of anthracite from one face in the second year of the five-year plan, raising labor productivity of each brigade member to 420 tons a month, and saving 50,000 rubles. [By P. Mazalov] [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 81 p 1] 11176

DONETSKUGOL' ASSOCIATION 1982 GOALS—The miners of the Donetskugol' [Donetsk Coal] Association have obligated themselves in 1982 to extract 300,000 tons of coal beyond the plan, including 270,000 tons of coking coal, to sell 4 million

rubles worth of output beyond the plan, and to see that 12 working faces extract more than 1,000 tons of coal a day and 10 faces working thin seams extract 500 tons a day and more. They have resolved to conserve 39 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 5,400 tons of standard fuel, as well as to reuse 31,000 tons of metal timbers and reduce the prime cost of the coal that is extracted by 150,000 rubles. [Text] [Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 3, Jan 82 p 3] 11176

VORGASHORSKAYA MINE RESULTS—Vorkuta—The Vorgashorskaya Mine of the Vorkutaugol' [Vorkuta Coal] Association, the largest underground mine in the country, yesterday produced its 5 millionth ton of coal since the start of the year. This is 500,000 tons more than its projected capacity. The success was made possible by skillful use of mining equipment and accelerated development of preparatory work. During socialist competition under the slogan "60 Weeks of Shock Labor for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," the third section headed by engineer P. Yermakov extracted 1 million tons of coal from a single face. [By V. Krukovskiy] [Text] [Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Dec 81 p 1] 11176

DOLZHANSKAYA-KAPITAL'NAYA MINE OPENED—The first coal from the new Dolzhanskaya-Kapital'naya Mine in the Donets basin came up on 25 December. The enterprise has a capacity of 3 million tons of anthracite a year. The nine operating faces have modern mining equipment, mechanized KM-88E complexes. Each such "iron" wall will extract at least 800 tons of fuel a day. The coal goes immediately to measuring-storage bins and then on to the group concentrating factory, which can produce up to 6.8 million tons of concentrate a year. This enterprise is unique in a sense, because of its many technical and industrial innovations and successful engineering concepts. Examples are drying the bulk rock in a fluidized bed, the increased area of the jiggling machines, the power of the car tipper and vacuum pump, and full automation of control of the industrial process. In short, many types of equipment are being "used for the first time." Twenty-four trusts and dozens of specialized administrations participated in building the mine and group concentrating factory. In all about 5,000 persons were employed on the project. They built the headframes of the main and auxiliary shafts, the buildings of the concentrating factory and the administrative-everyday services combine, as well as other structures. But the largest amount of work was done underground. Many main lines were laid there at the 602 and 685 meter horizons. More than 31 kilometers of mine excavations were prepared deep underground. They are, so to speak, the streets and alleys along which people and machinery move, along which air is fed in and coal extracted from this new natural storehouse is sent to the surface. [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 26 Dec 81 p 3] 11176

OUTSTANDING COLLECTIVE REACHES GOAL—On 29 December a meeting was held at the Trudovskaya Mine of the Donetskugol' [Donetsk Coal] Association to celebrate the great labor victory of the brigade of cutting face workers headed by Hero of Socialist Labor Anatoliy Denisovich Polishchuk. For the fourth year out of the last five this famed mining collective produced 1 million tons of coal from a single face. The success this year was secured by introducing the highly productive IGSh-68 coal extraction combine and a powerful SP-202 conveyor. The great professional skills of each member of the brigade also played a large part.

At the meeting the miners promised to keep up the pace of work in the second year of the 11th Five-Year Plan, to extract 1 million tons again. [By N. Ladanovskiy] [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 30 Dec 81 p 1] 11176

DONETSKUGOL' MEETS 1981 GOALS—The miners of the Order of Lenin Donetskugol' [Donetsk Ugol] Production Association, responding with their work to the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, fulfilled their planned assignments for the first year of the current five-year plan for coal extraction and the principal technical-economic indicators. Guided by the decisions of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the statements of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on all-out development of the country's fuel-energy complex, the working people of the association joined actively in socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR and adopted the following obligations for 1982: Extract 300,000 tons of coal beyond the plan during the year, including 270,000 tons of coking coal, on the basis of raising the technical level of production, broad introduction of progressive methods of labor organizations, better use of mining equipment, and raising the professional skill of the mine workers; sell 4 million rubles of output beyond the plan; given the existing complete mechanization of coal extraction in complex mine geological conditions raise the level of extraction by the most progressive method using mechanized complexes to 46 percent and overfulfill the plan for labor productivity by at least one percent; insure that 12 working faces extract more than 1,000 tons of coal a day and that 10 faces working thin seams extract more than 500 tons a day; do 60 kilometers of mine excavation by high-speed methods; conserve 39 million kilowatt-hours of electricity and 5,400 tons of standard fuel by streamlining industrial processes and rational use of materials and energy resources, reuse 31,000 tons of metal timbers, and reduce the prime cost of the coal that is extracted by 150,000 rubles; put into use more than 114,000 square meters of residential space and children's preschool institutions for 280 children, serve about 39,000 working people and members of their families in sanitariums, rest homes, and Pioneer camps, and put most of the miner cities and towns into model condition; carry out a program of steps to develop subsidiary farming operations, build two hog sheds for 1,000 head, and carry out major overhaul on 10 hothouses with a total area of 16,000 square meters. The miners of the association are profoundly grateful to the party and Soviet Government for raising the wages of coal industry workers and for steps that were taken to accelerate the re-equipping of underground mines and to increase extraction of coal by the open-cut method. They assure the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers, and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev that they will make every effort and use all their knowledge and experience to accomplish the obligations they have assumed and thus make their contribution to increasing our country's fuel-energy potential. The working people of the Donetskugol' Association appealed to all workers of the coal industry to broaden socialist competition to fulfill the assignments of the current year and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole ahead of schedule and to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in worthy fashion. The socialist obligations were discussed and adopted at meetings of the working people of the enterprises and organizations of the Order of Lenin Donetskugol' Production Association. [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 10 Jan 82 p 1] 11176

COAL SECTOR'S 1982 GOALS—On 5 January a group of prominent coal miners, followers in the Stakhanov tradition, met in Moscow to sign agreements on socialist competition for the second year of the five-year plan. Increasing coal extraction has an important part in improving the country's fuel-energy balance. Coal extraction is to be raised 770-800 million tons a year during the 11th Five-Year Plan. The high rate of development in the sector will be achieved by expanding open-cut mining at the large strip mines of Siberia and Kazakhstan and supplying the latest equipment to the underground mines. Mechanized extraction complexes and shaft-cutting combines have radically changed the nature of mine worker labor and greatly raised its productivity. The movement of 1,000-ton brigades, brigades of mine workers who extract 1,000 or more tons of coal a day from a single wall, has begun to develop on the basis of this technology. This figure has become the norm for more than 400 collectives in the sector. The 1,000-ton brigade movement will be the foundation of socialist competition among mining brigades in the 11th Five-Year Plan. Many of them are obligating themselves to extract at least 500,000 tons of coal and shale a year. The program of national economic intensification worked out by the 26th party congress and the decisions of the November 1981 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee placed new challenges before our country's miners. Broad dissemination of the know-how of the best collectives is now becoming especially important. These collectives are headed by mine workers M. Chikh, I. Strel'chenko, N. Skrypnik, A. Belikov, and G. Smirnov, nationally prominent mine workers who took part in making the agreement. The leaders called on all working people of the sector to broaden socialist competition for successful fulfillment of the assignment of the five-year plan. [Text] [Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 1] 11176

KUZNETS TIMBERING RECYCLED—Novokuznetsk—The mine workers of the Novokuznetskaya Mine have raised the level of metal timbering removed from exhausted mine excavations to 80 percent. Almost all the metal is recycled to secure mine excavations. This is the best result in the Yuzhkuzbassugol' [Southern Kuznets Basin Coal] Association. The miners of other enterprises are learning from the example of this collective's proprietary approach to extremely scarce materials. The association has prepared a list of organizational steps that will make it possible to reuse at least 8,000 tons of timbering metal this year, 50 percent more than last year. [By V. Kladchikhin] [Text] [Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Jan 82 p 2] 11176

KARAGANDA BASIN'S GOALS—Karaganda—The mine workers of the Karaganda coal basin have adopted the obligation of celebrating the second year of the 11th [Russian text mistakenly reads "10th"] Five-Year Plan with new labor successes and to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in worthy fashion. They have resolved to see that 69 walls produce 1,000 tons of coal a day in 1982 and 38 shaft-cutting brigades work at high speed. The pioneers in competition are the prominent mining collectives in the basin headed by masters of extraction and high-speed shaft-cutting N. Gladkikh, A. Romanyuta, N. Kurnikov, and I. Faber. An agreement was concluded in a solemn ceremony among 16 extraction sections and eight shaft-cutting brigades. They resolve to continue competition to extract 500,000 and more tons of coal from one wall. The leading collectives called on all the mine workers of the basin to increase the load on mechanized walls and to have high-speed shaft-cutting brigades in every coal enterprise. This appeal has already been disseminated widely. The pace of work set in the first weeks of the year testifies that the Karaganda coal workers can meet the obligations they have assumed. [By N. Belov] [Text] [publication data not given] 11176

NEW KUZNETS DEPOSIT OPENED—Kemerovo—Industrial development has begun at one of the most promising sites in the Kuznets basin, the Karakan deposit. In the broad lagoon of an ancient sea nature accumulated 52 coal seams. Total reserves are estimated at 3 billion tons. The coal has high thermal power. The first phase of the Karakanskiy-1-2 open-cut mine was supposed to go into operation in 1984. But the mine workers of the Kemerovougol' [Kemerovo Coal] Association moved this date up. They suggested construction by stages and launched a large section in operation ahead of schedule. The first train carrying Karakan coal has been sent to the consumers. A total of more than 210,000 tons of high-grade fuel will be extracted here this year. [By P. Voroshilov] [Text] [Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 82 p 1] 11176

STREAMLINING RAIL SHIPMENT—Scientific associates at the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Railroad Transportation, working together with specialists from the State Institute for Technical-Economic Study and Planning of Railroad Transportation and from higher educational institutions under the general direction of candidate of technical sciences A. D. Chernyugov, have developed recommendations to improve the organization of coal shipping. The organization of circular routes on the Virgin Lands Railroad made it possible to increase the daily load by 260 cars while at the same time reducing the working fleet of cars at Ekibastuz station by 470. The time required to prepare cars for loading is reduced by 2.8 hours. It has been calculated that the economic effect of using circular routes on the Virgin Lands road exceeds 3 million rubles a year. The total savings from implementing the suggestions of the institute with respect to organization of circular and service routes, creating reserves of empty gondola cars, turning them over in rhythmic fashion, and so on will be more than 10 million rubles a year. [Text] [Moscow GUDOK in Russian 8 Dec 81 p 2] 11176

NEW EXTRACTION TECHNIQUE—Novokuznetsk—An interesting technical experiment has been completed at the Novokuznetskaya Mine: two coal longwalls cut next to one another were worked alternately by one complex without stopping extraction. The extraction unit was not moved from one wall to the other as usual, but simply turned 180 degrees and started on the new wall in the opposite direction. This operation made it possible to extract an additional 20,000 tons of coal. The experiment was conducted in cooperation with scientists from the Moscow Mining Institute. Its results gave mine workers another effective means of reducing losses of underground wealth. The innovation has aroused the interest of specialists at mines where the primary reserves are coming to an end and coal is being extracted in difficult "nooks and crannies." [By V. Kladchikhin] [Text] [Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Dec 81 p 2] 11176

DONETS MINE MEETS GOAL—Khartysyzsk—A chunk of coal with the brief inscription, "One million tons" recently appeared in the ceremoniously decorated Kommunist Mine of the Oktyabr'ugol' [October Coal] Production Association. This was the amount of coal produced by the miners in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. It is more than twice the projected capacity of the enterprise. This is the first time the mine collective has reached this mark. They shipped more than 158,000 tons of high-grade coal beyond the plan to customers. Conditions were created for smooth work in the present year and for successfully standing labor watch in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the

USSR. An old and strong friendship links the mine workers of the country's two largest basins, Donets and Kuznets. The friendship of the collectives of the two coal centers has gone on through the years, over the distances. Last year the obligations of the collective of our mine and the collective of the Kuznets Mine imeni 7 Noyabrya of the Leninskugol' [Leninsk Coal] Production Association were published in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. We recently summarized our work in the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan. Both collectives fulfilled their socialist obligations. Exchange of know-how and mutual support enabled us to significantly raise labor productivity and increase the pace of coal extraction. A favorable situation has developed for our work in the present year. Our mine has no lagging collectives. We have established cutting face reserves of almost 100 percent and the great professional skill of our mine workers makes it possible to use mining equipment most efficiently. In the second sector where P. Goncharuk, Hero of Socialist Labor and Winner of the USSR State Prize, is brigade leader, the KM-87E complex has already worked its third block. This is how, leaning on one another, we move ahead toward the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the holiday of the great friendship of the Soviet peoples. We have resolved to extract 100,000 tons of fuel beyond the plan this year. [By I. Pavlenko, director of the Kommunist Mine] [Text] [Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 1] 11176

CSO: 1822/86

GENERAL

IMPROVING ECONOMY OF MANGYSHLAK COMPLEX DISCUSSED

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 18 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by S. Mukashev, first secretary of the Mangyshlak Regional Party Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; abridged version of an article originally published in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 6, Feb 1982]

[Text] The example of the Mangyshlak territorial and production complex shows how an intensive and large-scale development of natural resources in new regions improves in principle the standards of development and the structure of productive forces and enhances the role of the region within the entire national economic complex of the country. This powerful territorial and production complex was set up in a vast desert region, bordering on the Caspian Sea in less than two decades.

The first trainload of Mangyshlak oil was delivered to the country's oil refineries in 1965, and in the past year local oilmen produced the two hundred millionth ton of oil. Here, in Mangyshlak, specialists have solved the problem of commercial salt water distillation for the first time in world practice, commissioned the world's first fast-neutron reactor, laid a unique "hot" pipeline, which delivers local high paraffin-base petroleum to the Centre. The desert is now covered with networks of highways and power-transmission lines. Numerous towns and settlements have gone up there. The very pleasant and modern town of Shevchenko has been built on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea.

The Mangyshlak complex with its oil, gas, petrochemical, fishing and construction materials industries is making a great contribution to the all-Union division of labour.

The complex annually produces more than 16 million tons of oil and 3.3 billion cubic meters of gas. The local oil industry is a pivot which joins all other elements of the complex into a single whole.

Over the past few years certain changes have taken place in the economic structure of the complex. Though the oil and gas producing and processing industries retained their priority rates of development, a new industrial branch appeared and began rapidly developing--chemistry. The first capacities of the Shevchenko factory of plastics were put into operation. The factory, when it

is completed and brought to design capacity, will be one of the biggest in Europe. Considerable progress has been achieved in the development of auxiliary enterprises, like the power generating, machine-building, metal working, construction materials, food and light industries, transport and communication facilities.

The development of the Mangyshlak complex has been closely followed by the Party and the government at all stages. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress provide for its further steady and rapid development. These decisions are an inexhaustible source of inspiration for the Communists and the working people of the region, a powerful incentive encouraging efficient work, high concentration, responsibility and will-power.

As the region is being intensively developed economically and new productions are budding, the formation of stable, closely knit bodies of workers, the creation of a good psychological climate and excellent conditions for fruitful work assume special significance. In the process of selfless work aimed at the implementation of the 26th Congress' decisions, the regional Party organisation has been gaining a wealth of experience in the organisation of work, education of the masses and management of the economic process.

Councils of Party secretaries and joint Party meetings of workers of cooperating plants have been broadly practiced at the major production facilities with numerous personnel, which are run by different departments. There is an effective system of keeping the working people up-to-date on current political affairs. On the special days of political education organised on a regular basis, executives and political information officers meet the people either at their place of work or at place of their residence.

The plan of economic development provides for increasing the production of oil and gas condensate to 18 million tons in 1985. The entire increment will be ensured by the new oilfields in the Buzachi Peninsula. The plans provide for their accelerated development and opening ahead of schedule. To ensure the fulfillment of these tasks, the Party committees will have to intensify their organisational activities and improve methods of Party supervision.

In the current five-year period, the drilling specialists of the Mangyshlakneft association will have to drill a total of 3,900 operational wells, which is two times more than what was drilled in the tenth five-year period. This means that they will have to drill almost 1 million meters of wells a year. The 1982 tasks of the oilmen are very high. They plan to produce more than 16.5 million tons of oil and gas condensate, and 3.3 billion cubic meters of natural and casing-head gas. It will be necessary to drill through 900,000 meters of mountainrocks and more than 500 operational and reconnaissance wells.

The Kazakh gas processing plant will be playing an important role in the complex economic development of the region. It will process the entire volume of produced casing-head gas and turn out ethane, a raw material for the plastics factory. Local oil will be produced by the cheap gas-lift method.

Agriculture is an important component element of the Mangyshlak complex. It turns out the republic's cheapest mutton, the greatest quantities of valuable camel-hair wool and high-grade Astrakhan lambhides. Major process has not been achieved in livestock breeding or in prime-cost reduction due to the lack of a fodder base.

The development problems of the Mangyshlak territorial and production complex were discussed at the Republican scientific conference, which has recommended practical measures for a more comprehensive exploitation of local resources.

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